

Pasture Renovation

Definition/Purpose

A Pasture Renovation Practice means to establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, where the existing pasture vegetation is inadequate. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.

Policies

1. This practice must not be used to convert idle farmland to pastures, and it does not apply to hayland that is not normally grazed.
2. The cooperator must manage fertility, stocking rates, and stop/start grazing heights (shown in the North Carolina State University (NCSU) Forage Facts Grazing Guidance); to minimize the potential for cost shared fields to be overgrazed and to ensure that a good stand is maintained.
3. Grazing animals shall be excluded from renovated pastures until forage reaches desired start grazing height as shown in the most recent version of the NCSU Forage Facts Grazing Guidance document.
4. The most recent version of the NCSU Forage Planting Guide for North Carolina should be followed for vegetation seeding rates and times.
5. When determining the acreage for which payments can be made for this practice, only the acreage actually planted shall be considered. The area occupied by farm roads, best management practices, ditches, structures, etc. shall not be included in planted acreage.
6. This practice shall be based on actual costs with a cap which is listed on the NCACSP average cost list.

PASTURE RENOVATION	
Maintenance Period	10 years
BMP Units	ACRES
Required Effects	SOIL_SAVED PHOSPHORUS_SAVED ACRES_AFFECTED (planted acres)
JAA/NRCS Standard unless otherwise noted	ECS - 512 - Forage and Biomass Planting
CS2 Reference Materials	NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page Map with BMP location, fields, and roads.